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Iran MA1
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this pension is reduced in proportion to the degree of incapacity in accordance with a prescribed schedule. Pensions based on the employee's last wages are payable in case of death to the widow (20 per cent.), children (15 to 40 per cent. for one to four or more children) and to parents if no children survive. A burial benefit of up to 20 days of wages is also provided.

Social Welfare Institute

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An Imperial Social Welfare Institute was established by an Order of 22 March 1947 to promote the welfare of the poorer working classes of Iran. The Institute depends on voluntary contributions for its support. Among other activities, it has set up dispensaries in different parts of the country, surgical clinics, a nursing school and relief offices for needy mothers and children and tuberculous persons.

IRAQ

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There is no scheme of social insurance in Iraq, but its Labour Act (Act No. 72 of 25 April 1936, amended by Act No. 36 of 13 May 1942) fixes the liability of individual employers for payment of compensation in case of employment injury. Employers may insure this liability with a commercial insurer. The provisions apply to wage earners in industrial undertakings, including factories, mines, construction and transport. Foreign workers and their dependants are guaranteed the same treatment in respect of compensation as that received by Iraqi workers, provided such foreign workers are nationals of countries adhering to the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925, which Iraq ratified in 1940.

Compensation is payable not only for injury but also for a listed occupational poisoning or disease, Iraq having ratified the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934, in 1941. The compensation afforded by the employer consists of medical care and cash benefits for incapacity and death. In the event of temporary or permanent partial incapacity, up to 50 per cent. of wages is payable for a maximum of one year in the event of temporary incapacity and of two years in that of permanent incapacity. In the event of permanent total incapacity, a lump-sum grant equal to two years of wages is payable. The same lump-sum amount is payable in case of death, for distribution among surviving dependent relatives according to prescribed rules. The Minister of the Interior is responsible for enforcing the Act.

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Employers are also required to pay full wages to women employees who are absent from work by reason of confinement, for two weeks before and three weeks following the confinement.

ISRAEL

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The only laws at present in force in Israel which deal with contingencies directly related to social security consist of Ordinances concerning workmen's compensation and the employment of women. These Ordinances, which fix the liability of individual employers in the event of employment injury or maternity, were taken over from the Mandatory Government and confirmed by the Provisional State Council of the new Jewish State in 1948.

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation provisions which date from 1927 were extended and consolidated by the Ordinances of 16 August 1947 and 20 December 1948. They apply with only a few exceptions to all employees ordinarily resident in Israel, and make the employer liable to pay compensation in respect of injuries from employment-connected accidents and listed diseases. An employer may insure his liability with a commercial carrier or may carry the risk himself.

A totally disabled worker receives a weekly benefit normally equal to 75 per cent. of his past earnings, with a maximum of £I. 8 weekly [1]; if his earnings are below £I. 6.660 weekly, 100 per cent. of wages is payable up to £I. 5. There is no waiting period and the compensation continues for the duration of disablement. Compensation for partial disability is equal to between 75 and 100 per cent. of earnings loss with a normal maximum of £I. 8. Medical care, including surgery, hospitalisation, medicines and transport, must be provided by the employer up to a maximum value of £I. 150 or £I. 250, as well as necessary accessories or artificial limbs.

In case of death, adult dependants receive a lump sum equivalent to three years of the victim's past earnings, with a minimum of £I. 750 and a maximum of £I. 1,500. In addition, an allowance is payable in respect of each surviving dependent child under 16, equal to £I. 2 multiplied by the number of months to elapse between the worker's death and the date when the child attains age 16. Part dependants receive

[1] The Israeli pound, which contains 1,000 prutoth, equals $2.80.